

Demo

Nat'l

Comm

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Democrat National
Convention 1960

VICTOR RIESEL: INSIDE LABOR

Hoffa Taunts Kennedy

James Hoffa has hired ghost writers to have the Democratic National Convention. They taunt John Kennedy with an attack charging the senator with being "the murderer" of American labor's rights.

This time, in a long document which Hoffa will have his special convention aides distribute to all delegates just before the nomination balloting, Hoffa attacks Kennedy.

So sharp an attack is this document that the newspaper specialists who would report it as too tough to be real. But, truth is, it is a long document, over 100 pages, and it is covering Hoffa's habits. This column has heard of the Hoffa strategy in Washington for several weeks.

On the morning of July 8, the Teamsters office staff was mailing several wire communications and bulky envelopes. These were addressed to all kind of labor leaders and many times that night, if labor civil and promote group officials, the envelope contained a short covering letter and 12 typewritten pages of attack.

The note in effort was an appeal to the union and labor organizations to join in a mass letter to the President from Massachusetts. Hoffa and his political bureau are non-partisan in their aims. They don't care who wins the nomination or the White House so long as it's not John F. Kennedy.

The carefully guided missile to the labor leaders was distributed to the presidents of the International Union of Machinists, the National Association of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Order of Railroad Conductors and Engineers, the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Employees Union, the National Mar-

itime Union, the Associated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, the United Textile Workers, the Eight Engineers Union and the Upholsterers Union.

THE LETTER, signed by Hoffa's political director, Walter Zagni, starts with the traditional "Dear Sir and friends." The statement "dealing with the Kennedy labor record will be distributed to all delegates attending the convention in Los Angeles next week," Zagni says.

He then asks if the statement meets with the union official's approval. If yes, Zagni, he would like his permission to use his name as president of the union, as one of the signatories to this document.

Then Zagni urges Zagni that each of the three sections of Kennedy's record on labor, farm, policy and civil rights will be presented separately. Each labor official is, therefore, asked to sign the letter.

Along the labor section are the words "The fact that Jack Bullit let's look behind the scenes, the toughest of the times is the sentence: 'Jack Kennedy only had to kill labor once to be its murderer'."

This wording of the convention was discussed at the closed sessions of the Teamsters executive board last week.

But after the deluge of literature Hoffa and his strategists are determined to move themselves powerful even if the convention reports their advice. They've now built a national political committee, according to Zagni's report last week, which already has chapters and leaders in tens of thousands of precincts across the U.S.

The board approved the expenditure of big sums for buttons, campaign literature, voting records, registration material, and audience and a new four-page behind called "Drive Reporter."

Labor Will Be Seen and Heard By John Herling



LOS ANGELES, June 7. Top union officials of practically every AFL-CIO international and state labor body will be seen, if not heard, at or behind the scenes of the Democratic convention. Most of them, and the delegates representing their unions are practically only.

The leadership of the Teamsters, operating through a variety of false fronts, will be throwing its muscle behind a "Stop Kennedy" movement with the slogan: "Anybody but Kennedy." Teamsters' sentiment are armed with real and promises of late mine.

For the first time in history, a president of the United Mine Workers, Thomas Kennedy, will participate as a delegate to the Democratic convention. Democratic lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania 25 years ago he has been pushing for the nomination of his namesake, Sen. Kennedy the relative.

Big industrial states like New York, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania will have large delegations. This is by design, with comparatively few union delegates. You can be sure that the majority of these state delegations will be extremely wary of the union impact back home. Many unofficial labor advisers will be available to the leaders of the state delegations. Only Michigan comes here with a full quota of union delegates (14), including half-vote and alternate types.

For the first time, AFL-CIO President George Meany expects to remain at the convention for the duration. In the past he usually has delivered his testimony before the platform committee and then got out of town. He wanted his appearance before the Republican platform committee. But after the Democratic convention, he will stay on here, at the risk of compromising the official "non-partisanship" of the AFL-

CIO. Maybe he will give equal time to the Republican convention.

The presence of Michigan's powerful labor delegation, representing the Auto Workers, and a product of the most efficient state political organization in the country, will mean that Walter Reuther will play an important role as he did in 1948. Mr. Reuther is not a delegate. But, as so often happens at conventions, distinguished non-delegates may have a great deal to say in the clinches.

In the Pennsylvania delegation, Steel Workers' President David J. McHugh appears as a half-vote delegate. Like the Auto Workers, his union has some of its members on various state delegations apart from the Keystone state.

Railway Clerks' President George M. Harrison (pro-Symington) and Arthur J. Goldberg, Steel Worker attorney pro-Kennedy, function as chairman and secretary respectively of the Democratic Labor Committee. They will undoubtedly hope to play some sort of coordinating role, or at least try to avoid bushwhacking when will be strenuously opposed. George J. McDermott and Associate Director Alexander Harkins of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) will head up the operating committee.

All labor people will avoid the plague any action that might enable their enemies to tie a "stop it with Sidney" to the Democratic convention. They remember the Republican exploitation of this explosive four-word sentence attached to President Franklin Roosevelt and uttered before or during the 1944 Democratic Convention. The "Sidney" referred to was the then CIO political action leader Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

As of now, the number of delegates—and some alternates—with direct AFL-CIO affiliations on the various state delegations to the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, opening Monday, comes to more than 250. Their actual voting strength comes to less because many delegates have only half a vote.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Democratic National
Committee
X Invitation

September 9, 1959

Mr. Jake Moore, Chairman
Democratic Midwest Conference
Hotel Fort Des Moines
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Jake:

Thank you for your kind invitation
of August 27th to attend the Democratic Mid-
west Conference meeting in Kansas City,
Missouri, this week end.

I will make every effort to attend;
however my wife is expecting me home early
this week end and this may not be possible.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

Sidney Zagri
Legislative Counsel

SZ/ao

September 9, 1959

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Des Moines, Iowa

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Sidney Zagri
Legislative Counsel

SZ/ee

Office of the General President
To:

From: Mr. Harold J. Gibbons
Sidney Zagri

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Democratic National
Committee
X
Aug. 26, 1959
DATE

Do we need to do anything with this request for funds
from Democratic National Committee, addressed to Dave
Beak?

SZ/eo

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Advisory Committee on Labor

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

DISTRICT 7-1717

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Democratic National
Committee
X Politics

August 24, 1956

PAUL M. BUTLER
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE

GEORGE M. HARRISON
CHAIRMAN

THOMAS R. BYRNE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

J. A. REIRNE
J. A. BROWNLOW
JAMES B. CAREY
T. C. CARDOLL
WILLIAM C. DONERTY
M. E. GILBERT
JOSEPH O. KESMAN
THOMAS KENNEDY
W. P. KENNEDY
O. A. ENIGHT
CHARLES J. MCGOWAN
DAVID J. McDONALD
ANTHONY E. MATZ
JAMES C. PETRILLO
EMIL RIEVE
LEONARD WOODCOCK

To: All Members of the Executive Council
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

From: Thomas R. Byrne

I know you will find the enclosed document and Fact Book
of special interest to you. The Fact Book, I am sure, you will
find worthy of your special attention.

In addition to the above, I am sending to your office,
under separate cover, kits showing the different types of
campaign materials we are using.

With all best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Byrne

Thomas R. Byrne, Director
Labor Division

TRB/ep

P. S. Please note that this analysis has not yet been
released to the newspapers. The release date
has been set tentatively for August 27.

VETERANS1. THE RIGHTS OF VETERANS

"We believe that active duty in the armed forces during a state of war or national emergency is the highest call of citizenship constituting a special service to our nation and entitles those who have served to positive assistance to allay the injuries, hardships and handicaps imposed by their service." (emphasis added)

In order to stand on this plank, President Eisenhower would have to repudiate the recommendations of the special Bradley Commission which he appointed and which concluded that "military service in time of war or peace should be treated as discharging an obligation of citizenship and not of itself as a basis for future government benefits." (emphasis added) The President has not, however, repudiated any of the Bradley Report, including its proposals to eliminate veterans preference, and certain features of the GI Bill of Rights, and stop statutory awards for loss of eyes and limbs in combat.

2. VETERANS' COMPENSATION

"We pledge that compensation for injuries and disease arising out of service be fairly and generously provided for all disabled veterans. . ."

President Eisenhower opposed (6/19/56) a Democratic measure to raise the compensation for disabled veterans, including blinded veterans, amputees, and helpless veterans over 65.

3. G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS

"We pledge. . . that all veterans be given equal and adequate opportunity for readjustment following service. . ."

President Eisenhower ended the benefits of the G.I. bill of rights as of January 31, 1955.

4. VETERANS' PREFERENCE

"We pledge. . . (assurance) that Federal employment preference and re-employment rights, to which the veteran is entitled, are received."

86% of House Republicans and 100% of Senate Republicans voted to give heads of Federal departments arbitrary authority to fire veterans without regard to veterans' preference laws. (6/3/53)

5. HOSPITAL CARE

"We pledge. . . that non-service disabled war veterans in need receive hospital care to the extent that beds are available."

President Eisenhower opposed and 81% of House Republicans voted against a bill to give medical care in VA hospitals to veterans with non-service connected ailments if they could not afford other care. (6/18/53)

* * * * *

FOREIGN POLICY1. "THREAT OF WAR HAS RECEDED"

"The threat of global war has receded."

"Administration officials consider the Suez Canal crisis the most direct threat to world peace since the shooting stopped in Indo-China." --Newsweek, 8/6/56.

2. CHECKING THE ADVANCE OF COMMUNISM

"The advance of Communism has been checked..."

This ignores the Communist take-over of Northern Vietnam, in which the Eisenhower Administration acquiesced after saying that Indo-China was indispensable to the defense of Southeast Asia. It also ignores the Communist take-over of the Tachen Islands in the Formosa straits, after the Administration had forced Chiang Kai-shek to evacuate them.

3. THE END OF THE KOREAN WAR

"The Korean War was brought to a close..."

Senate Republican Leader Knowland has denounced the Korean armistice as a "truce without honor" and is reported to have "denounced suggestions by Eisenhower and Dulles that the campaign in Korea was a victory for collective security." --New York Times, 7/28/53.

4. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SUCCESS AT GENEVA

"Pres. Eisenhower...impressed the Soviet leaders [at Geneva] with the dedication of the U.S. to peace..."

The Communists actually used the Geneva Conference to their propaganda advantage. The New York Times reported, for example, (8/28/55) that they used "smiling photographs of Pres. Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin to their own advantage" in Western Europe, to give respectability to Communist parties in Western Europe and to lessen agitation in Eastern Europe.

5. FAILURE TO INCLUDE ARMS FOR ISRAEL

Although the GOP Platform says that "progress toward a just settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict "was upset by the Soviet bloc sale of arms to the Arab countries", it recommends no steps to redress the imbalance, merely says "the best hope for peace in the Middle East lies in the United Nations."

THE 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges that "the Democratic Party will act to redress the dangerous imbalance of arms in the area created by the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt, by selling or supplying defensive weapons to Israel, and will take such steps, including security guarantees, as may be required to deter aggression and war in the area."

6. NATO STRENGTHENED

"NATO itself has been strengthened".

How can NATO be considered "strengthened" when France has withdrawn from it most of its divisions, Germany has yet to provide its armed forces, and America is in danger of being evicted from key NATO bases?

1956 GOP PLATFORM

- 1 -

ANALYSIS

C O R R U P T I O N

"The Republican Party is wholeheartedly committed to maintaining a Federal Government that is clean, honorable, and increasingly efficient...we promise unwavering vigilance against corruption and waste, and shall continue so to manage the public business as to warrant our people's full confidence in the integrity of their Government." (Emphasis added)

GOP "unwavering vigilance against corruption" failed to uncover, or even reprimand these top officials:

- " Harold Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, who used his office to pressure defense contractors into using an engineering firm from which he drew \$132,000 in profits while Air Force Secretary.
- " Edward Mansure, head of the General Services Administration, who used his influence to steer a Government insurance brokerage contract to the firm of a political boss who had helped Mansure get his job.
- " Peter Strobel, Public Buildings Commissioner, who pressured a subordinate into awarding a Government contract to a client of an engineering firm in which he had a 90% interest.
- " Hugh Cross, head of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when he helped "a friend" get a \$1,200,000 inter-station transfer franchise from railroads over which the ICC has regulatory powers.
- " Immigration Commissioner Joseph Swing, who went on expensive hunting trips to Mexico using a government plane and government-owned air-conditioned trailer -- at the public's expense.

S T A T E H O O D

"We pledge immediate statehood for Alaska; recognizing the fact that adequate provision for defense requirements must be made. We pledge immediate statehood for Hawaii."

President Eisenhower opposed statehood for Alaska (3/16/55). 93% of Senate Republicans voted against statehood for Alaska (3/11/54.) 64% of House Republicans voted to kill the bill giving statehood to Alaska and Hawaii together.

FOREIGN POLICY (CONT'D)

7. AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY

"Austria has been liberated. The freedom treaty, blocked since 1947 by the Soviet Union, was signed in 1955"

This is hardly a Republican foreign policy accomplishment, as Secretary of State Dulles himself admitted when, on 5/15/55, he sent telegrams of gratitude to his predecessors, Dean Acheson and General George Marshall, "for the contributions they had made to the successful conclusion of the treaty." --New York Times, 5/16/55.

8. PROMOTING FREER TRADE

"Barriers which impede international trade and the flow of capital should be reduced on a gradual, selective and reciprocal basis."

President Eisenhower has erected new trade barriers by raising the tariffs on key trade items, like Swiss watches and bicycles; appointing high-tariff men to the Tariff Commission; and failing to get the Republicans in Congress to support customs simplification and the Organization for Trade Cooperation, which administers trade agreements.

9. COLONIALISM

"We reaffirm the principle of freedom for all peoples, and look forward to the eventual end of colonialism."

Yet the Administration has consistently aligned itself on the side of colonial powers. Examples: Dulles' support of Portugal in its attempt to maintain its colony of Goa; and the U.S. backing of France on its Algerian policies.

10. EXCHANGES OF NEWS AND INFORMATION

"We will overlook no opportunity that, with prudence, can be taken to bring about a progressive elimination of the barriers that interfere with the free flow of news, information and ideas."

The State Department, with President Eisenhower's personal backing, has just "overlooked an opportunity" to promote the freer flow of news by refusing to allow American newsmen to accept an invitation to visit Red China. --Washington Post & Times-Herald, 8/21/56.

11. BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICIES

"We shall continue the bipartisan development of foreign policies."

The Eisenhower Administration has not followed true bipartisanship in foreign policy. In contrast to Democratic Administrations, which appointed Republicans such as Stimson, Knox, Lovett, McCloy and John Foster Dulles to high foreign policy posts, the Eisenhower Administration has appointed almost no Democrats. Most notably, it has appointed no Democrat to the high policy post in the State Department which Dulles himself occupied under the Democrats.

SMALL BUSINESS1. "GOOD BUSINESS FOR ALL BUSINESS"

"We believe in good business for all business -- small, medium and large."

Here is what happened between 1952 and 1955:

<u>SIZE OF BUSINESS (ASSETS)</u>	<u>CHANGE IN PROFITS</u>
BIGGEST BUSINESS (over \$100 million)	UP 61%
BIG BUSINESSES (over \$1 million)	UP 45%
SMALLEST BUSINESS (under \$1 million)	DOWN 13%
SMALLEST BUSINESS (under \$250,000)	DOWN 52%

2. COMPETITION IN A FREE ECONOMY

"We believe that competition in a free economy opens unrivalled opportunity and brings the greatest good to the greatest number."

During the first three Eisenhower years--

- The industrial merger rate jumped 92% over the last three Democratic years.
- Mergers in 1954 were three times what they had been in 1949.
- In 70% of the 1955 mergers, the firms which bought out smaller competitors were corporate giants worth \$10 million or more.

3. GREATER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR SMALL BUSINESS

"Small business can look forward to expanded participation in Federal procurement..."

The share of prime defense contracts awarded to the top 100 firms was 68% in the first six months of 1955 -- an increase of 5% over the last 2½ Democratic years. NOTE: At 1955 spending rates, each additional per cent of defense contracts meant \$147,000,000 to these giant corporations.

4. VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-TRUST LAWS

"Small business can look forward to...continuously vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws..."

1. The Eisenhower Administration cut anti-trust enforcement funds 16% below Democratic levels.
2. In 33 months under Eisenhower, the Federal Trade Commission brought anti-trust actions against firms whose total assets were only one eighth the assets of the firm against whom action was taken in the last 33 months of the Democratic Administration.

5. SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT

"We favor loans at reasonable rates of interest to small business..."

One of the first actions of the Eisenhower Administration was to abolish the RFC (which formerly loaned money at 5%,) and substituted the Small Business Administration whose official rate is 6%, and whose loans often cost 7 and 8%.

1966 GOP PLATFORM

- 2 -

ANALYSIS

SMALL BUSINESS (CONT'D)

6. OMISSIONS IN THE GOP PLATFORM

No mention in the GOP Platform of the pladgas in the 1966 Democratic Platform listed opposite.

THE 1966 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledged,

1. A graduated tax on corporation income.
2. A spreading of Federal estate taxes over a period of years when an estate consists mainly of holdings in a closely-held small business.
3. The substitution of competitive bidding on Government contracts for "negotiation behind closed doors" as carried on by the Eisenhower Administration.

TAXATION & FISCAL POLICY1. REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEBT

"We pledge...gradual reduction of the national debt."

Under President Eisenhower, the national debt has risen by \$17.6 billion.

2. TAX CUTS CONSISTENT WITH BALANCED BUDGET

"...in so far as consistent with a balanced budget, we pledge to work toward...further reduction in taxes..."

In 1954, when the GOP was in control of Congress, and was in a position to pass a "tax-cuts-for-the-rich" bill, President Eisenhower did not worry about an unbalanced budget--he recommended a \$1.4 billion tax cut DESPITE a prospect of a \$2.9 billion deficit.

It was only in 1955, when the Democrats controlled Congress and were about to pass a tax-out-for-everybody plan that President Eisenhower protested against unbalancing the budget.

3. TAX CUTS FOR LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME FAMILIES

"...we pledge to work toward...further reductions in taxes with particular consideration for low and middle income families."

1. The only tax bill President Eisenhower proposed (the GOP tax bill of 1954) gave 91% of the tax relief to corporations and wealthy families; only 9% to families with incomes under \$5,000.
2. President Eisenhower, 97% of House Republicans and 98% of Senate Republicans opposed a \$20 tax-out-for-everybody plan in 1955.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges an increase in the personal exemption to at least \$800.

LABOR

1. "WORKERS' PAYCHECK NOT EATEN AWAY BY SOARING PRICES"

"The American wage earner's pay check has not been eaten away by rising taxes and soaring prices."

1. The average American is paying more taxes today -- counting income, sales and excise -- than he was in 1952: \$809 in 1955 compared with \$794 in 1952.
2. Between 1952 and 1955 --
RENT has gone UP 11%
GAS and ELECTRICITY are UP 5%
HOUSEKEEPING COSTS are UP 7%
MEDICAL CARE is UP 9%
3. In June, 1956, the cost of living reached an all-time high.

2. "LABOR STANDARDS LAWS VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED"

"...the Eisenhower Administration has enforced more vigorously...than ever before the laws which protect the working standards of our people."

In 1954, the Eisenhower Administration cut the funds for administering the Wage and Hour law 15% below the last Democratic budget -- despite the fact that in 1952 investigators had discovered more than 24,000 minimum wage violations involving more than \$16 million in back pay owed to workers.

3. TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight...to revise and improve the Taft-Hartley Act."

In September, 1953, President Eisenhower went back on a promise to Labor Secretary Durkin to improve Taft-Hartley by (among other things) eliminating the "union-busting" provision (Sec. 9c) and the provision permitting "right to work" laws (Sec. 14b).

In May 1954, President Eisenhower submitted to Congress a series of Taft-Hartley "toughening" amendments, including new provisions permitting states to prohibit strikes and impose compulsory arbitration; permitting employers to make anti-union speeches to captive employee audiences without giving the union a chance to reply; and requiring expensive, time-consuming, Government-supervised strike votes before strikes could begin.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM says: "We unequivocally advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act" and pledges a "new legislative approach...based on past experience and the principles of the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Law."

4. ASSISTANCE TO DEPRESSED AREAS

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight...to provide assistance to improve the economic conditions of areas faced with persistent and substantial unemployment;"

The GOP record shows:

- * In the 1953-54 recession, Ike said (4/5/54) he did not "intend to go into any slam-bang emergency program."
- * In 1954 six separate agencies of the Eisenhower Administration opposed Democratic depressed area legislation.

L A B O R (CONT'D)

- * In May, 1956, Ike failed to include aid to distressed area legislation in a 28-point "must list" (5/26/56).
- * In 1956, 63% of Senate Republicans tried to stop the Democrats' Douglas bill to aid distressed areas. Nearly 2/3 (63%) of the GOP voted against. Democrats voted 94% in favor.

NOTE: The 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges renewed efforts to pass sound distressed-areas aid laws.

5. EXTENDING MINIMUM WAGE COVERAGE

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight.../to/ extend the protection of the Federal minimum wage laws to as many more workers as is possible and practicable;"

The record shows that--

1. President Eisenhower refused to back up Labor Secretary Mitchell on his request to Congress to extend minimum wage coverage to retail employees (5/31/56).
2. President Eisenhower never proposed any legislation on broadened minimum wage coverage; failed to include this subject on his May 25 list of "must" legislation; allowed Labor Secretary Mitchell to postpone a Senate hearing (5/16/56) which made minimum wage broadening this year impossible.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges "as a matter of priority to extend full protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers engaged in, or affecting interstate commerce."

6. RAISING THE LEVEL OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

NO MENTION

The 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM specifically says, "...we feel it imperative to raise the minimum wage to at least \$1.25 an hour, more closely to approximate present day needs."

7. FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGES ON GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CONTRACTS

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight.../to/ maintain and continue vigorous administration of the Federal minimum wage law for public supply contracts."

The Eisenhower Administration opposed and 63% of Senate Republicans voted against applying the Davis-Bacon Act (which requires a Federal minimum wage) to the new multi-billion dollar highway program.

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

1. SOCIAL SECURITY

"We shall continue to seek extension and perfection of a sound social security program."

President Eisenhower and the GOP in Congress fought the "extensions and perfections" passed by the Democratic 84th Congress, the greatest advance in social security since the initial act under President Roosevelt.

- * Less than a month ago (7/31/56), Pres. Eisenhower called "unwise and unwanted" the Democratic proposals to lower women's retirement age to 62 and make permanently disabled persons eligible for social security at age 50.
- * Welfare Secretary Folsom called lowering the retirement age for women "a step in the wrong direction." (3/22/56).
- * 86% of Senate Republicans voted against lowering the eligibility age for the permanently disabled to 50, while 85% of Senate Democrats voted in favor.

2. EDUCATION

"Through the White House Conference on Education, our Republican Administration initiated the most comprehensive community-state-Federal attempt ever made to solve the pressing problems of primary and secondary education."

Pending the outcome of this White House Conference on Education, Pres. Eisenhower let two precious years slip by without taking any action whatever to solve the school crisis.

QUESTION: Why did President Eisenhower feel any need to study the school crisis further in view of his flat statement during the 1952 campaign that "This year, September, 1952, 1,700,000 American boys and girls were without any school facilities. We must do better than that." (10/19/52)

"The Republican Party will renew its efforts to enact a program based on sound principles of need and designed to encourage increased state and local efforts to build more schools."

Here is the GOP record on school aid:

1955: Mr. Eisenhower proposed a program that would have delayed school construction for two years, rewarded bankers and penalized school districts through high interest rates. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers called the program "involved, meager, and slow", and the Council of Chief State School Officers, who were not consulted in advance, said it was "written with the tone of a mortgage banker lending money to a pauper."

1956: The Eisenhower school bill called for only \$250 million a year in school aid funds, compared with \$400 million a year proposed by the Democrats. GOP votes in the House killed the school bill. Republicans voted 61% against it.

3. HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

"Republican leadership has enlarged Federal assistance for construction of hospitals..."

Though the Democratic Hill-Burton Hospital Act authorizes \$150 million a year for general hospital construction, Ike asked only \$60 million in 1954, \$75 million in 1955 and 1956. When the Democrats recaptured Congress, they increased these amounts, appropriating a record \$103 million for the general hospital program in 1956.

7. MEDICAL RESEARCH

"We have asked the largest increase in research funds ever sought in one year to intensify attacks on cancer, mental illness, heart disease, and other dread diseases."

This "largest increase" was over Ike's own inadequate request of the previous year. Each year, the Democrats boosted GOP budget requests for research, over the opposition of the Eisenhower Administration. For example:

DEM. APPROPRIATION		GOP BUDGET	
1955	\$112 million	1955	\$ 89 million
1956	\$184 million (a record)	1956	\$126 million

5. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

"We have strengthened the Food and Drug Administration..."

President Eisenhower cut FDA funds below Democratic levels and below its own requests for three straight years. Results:

* Ike's own Citizens' Advisory Committee has found (1955) "The Food and Drug Administration now has insufficient funds, staff, and facilities to meet its essential responsibility of protecting the public health."

* FDA today has fewer enforcement agents than it had in 1941. Even with a 150% appropriation increase, FDA is left with 11% fewer employees than it had in 1952.

* Roughly 4/5 of all drugs, food, and cosmetics entering the U.S. at New York International Airport had to be passed without inspection.

6. TRAINING OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL

During its first two years in office, the Eisenhower Administration had no program for the training of additional medical personnel, refused to support the Democratic aid-to-medical schools bill sponsored by Sen. Hill (D., Ala.). Not until 1956 (election year) did it propose a program in this field -- and then it was far less effective than the Democratic program.

7. PROVIDING FREE POLIO VACCINE

The initial confusion in the production and distribution of Salk vaccine stemmed at least in part from the Administration's total lack of foresight, symbolized by Welfare Secretary Hobby's statement (5/31/55) that "No one could foresee the demand for the Salk vaccine."

Moreover, the Administration's "free vaccine" bill provided only enough funds to provide vaccine to one-third of the children who could not afford it. The Democratic 84th Congress increased the authorized funds so as to take care of all children for whom vaccine could be made available on existing production schedules.

"We have supported the distribution of free vaccine to protect millions of children against dreaded polio."

"We demand once again, despite the reluctance of the Democrat 84th Congress, Federal assistance to help build facilities to train more physicians and scientists."

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE (CONT'D)

8. FLOOD INSURANCE

"We initiated the first flood insurance program in history under Government sponsorship in cooperation with private enterprises."

The Nation's first flood insurance law, introduced by Sen. Lehman (D., N.Y.) was passed by the Democratic 84th Congress. Major impetus for this law came from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) who included it in his 13-point "Program with a Heart" released 11/21/55. Republicans managed to eliminate in Committee provision to cover damage from blizzards, duststorms, hailstorms, snowstorms, drought, radio-active contamination, and other disasters in the same way that flood damage is now covered.

6. HOUSING

"We have supported measures that have made more housing available than ever before in history, reduced slums in local-Federal partnership, stimulated record home ownership, and authorized additional low-rent public housing."

Here is the real Eisenhower record on housing:

- Pres. Eisenhower cut the Democratic housing program from 135,000 public housing units a year to only 35,000 -- with the result that less than half as many public housing units have been started under the first three years of the Eisenhower Administration as under the last three Democratic years (only 73,600 compared with 173,500 units under the Democrats). Ike's housing Administrator, Albert Cole, has actually admitted (3/27/56) that the Administration housing program is "not based on a question of need", will not even house low-income families who will be displaced by slum clearance projects during the next 3 years.
- GOP Congressmen and Senators have consistently voted against public housing: For example in 1954, 76% of House Republicans voted to kill public housing outright; in 1956, 82% of Senate Republicans voted against a Democratic proposal to step up the housing program to 135,000 units annually.

The GOP Platform makes no pledge as to future action on housing.

In contrast, THE 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges:

- "Immediate revival of the basic housing program [providing for 135,000 public housing units annually] enacted by the Democratic Congress in 1949..."
- "Additional legislation to provide housing for middle-income and aged persons..."
- Redirecting "the housing and insurance and mortgage guarantee programs...in the interest of the homeowner."
- Keeping "low-interest housing credit [available] consistent with expanding [U.S.] housing needs."

IMMIGRATION1. IMMIGRATION ACT AMENDMENTS

"The Republican Party supports an immigration policy which is in keeping with the traditions of America in providing a haven for oppressed peoples, and which is based on equality of treatment, freedom from implications of discriminations between racial, nationality and religious groups, and flexible enough to conform to changing needs and conditions."

The Republican plank does not favor these specific, needed reforms of our immigration policies which the Democratic plank favors:

1. elimination of the national-origins "quota" system.
2. more liberal admission of relatives of Americans, to eliminate the unnecessary tragedies of broken families.
3. elimination of distinctions between "naturalized" and "native-born" citizens.

2. REFUGEE ACT EXTENSION

"We believe that the Congress should consider the extension of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 in resolving this difficult refugee problem which resulted from world conflict."

It is now apparent that the present Refugee Relief Act has been so badly administered that it will fall short by 60,000 of admitting the authorized number of persons when the Act expires on December 31. Despite this, the Administration failed to request any extension of the law so as to permit its full operation.

CIVIL RIGHTS

1. RETREAT FROM 1952 GOP PLATFORM

The 1956 GOP Platform contains no mention of (1) Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) legislation; (2) anti-poll tax legislation; (3) anti-lynch legislation -- all of which were specifically promised in the 1952 GOP Platform.

1. This represents a major retreat from the 1952 GOP Platform.
2. In contrast to the GOP plank, the 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM specifically pledges the Democratic Party to "continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote; (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations; (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and (4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions."
3. PRES. EISENHOWER HIMSELF WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR "TONING DOWN" THE GOP CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK; "Charles T. Beaird, leader of the Southern faction on the /GOP/ platform committee, said he was told that Mr. Eisenhower had sent word to moderate the civil rights plank after Southern Republicans had protested about the original draft." --United Press dispatch, 8/21/56.

2. REPUBLICAN CLAIMS OF PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS

"In the area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction, more progress has been made in /the civil rights/ field under the present Republican Administration than in any similar period in the last 80 years."

The truth is that the Republicans have not pioneered a single major "break-through" in the civil rights field; they have merely picked up where the Democrats had done the pioneering and broken the "new ground" in these areas:

- * integration in the Armed Forces (Truman Executive Order 9981, 7/26/48).
- * ending discrimination on Government contracts (beginning in 1940).
- * opening the top policy jobs to qualified persons of all races (such as Mary McLeod Bethune; Edith Sampson; Judge William Hastie).
- * ending discrimination in Federal employment (beginning in 1941).
- * ending segregation in recreation facilities and on Government contracts in the Nation's Capital (beginning in 1949 and 1950).

* * * * *

ATOMIC ENERGY

1. PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOM

"Pres. Eisenhower has inaugurated and led a strong program for developing the peaceful atom - a program which has captured the imagination of men and women everywhere with its widespread, positive achievements..."

The actual picture is not so rosy. The facts:

- "Our program in atomic energy has so lacked 'positive achievements' that the New York Times reported (7/27/56): 'This new source of power has gone deliberately untapped through three and one-half years of the Eisenhower Administration. Presumably, given a continuation of Eisenhower policies, it will remain untapped for some time in the future.'"
- "We are lagging behind in the campaign to develop the peace-time atom..."the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)...declared intelligence reports put Russia's atomic power program definitely ahead of this country's." --Washington Post & Times-Herald, 5/23/56.

2. PLEDGE OF FUTURE ACTION

The Republican Platform merely states, "We shall continue to chart a course so as to fortify the security of free nations and to further the prosperity and progress of all people everywhere."

In contrast, the 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM specifically pledges:

- (1) Restoration of non-partisan administration to the atomic programs and expansion of nuclear development.
- (2) Acceleration of the domestic civilian power program by construction of Government demonstration reactors.
- (3) Giving "reality -- life and meaning -- to the 'Atoms for Peace' program."
- (4) Increasing the production of fissionable material for peace-time use at home and abroad and for an ever present weapons reserve to guarantee freedom in the world.

NATURAL RESOURCES1. RESOURCE CONSERVATION

"Policies of sound conservation and wise development... have been pursued by the Eisenhower Administration..."

Ex-Interior Secretary McKay described the Eisenhower resources policy thus (11/3/53): "...our basic mission is TO DISPOSE OF and to integrate the public domain with the private economy." Examples of what he meant:

2. TIMBER CONSERVATION

"We shall continue to improve timber conservation practices..."

The Eisenhower Administration has allowed raids on our National Forests, such as the Al Sarena deal, under which a mining company, on the pretense of mining gold and silver, was licensed to take 12 million board feet of timber worth \$250,000, from Oregon's Rogue River National Forest. This "mining company" took the timber, but did not mine one penny's worth of gold or silver.

Another Administration stratagem was the Ellsworth bill, sponsored by a Republican Congressman from Oregon, which proposed trading National Parks timber stands for lumber company land from which the timber had all been cut. In short, a trade of tall trees for stumps. Democratic exposure helped bottle up this bill.

3. GRAZING LANDS

"We shall continue to improve...grazing management...and watershed protection of our national forests and our public domain."

In 1954, Democratic opposition defeated the Administration-backed D'Ewart bill, which would have given 3 per cent of U.S. ranchers virtual ownership of 200,000,000 acres of public grazing lands (five times the size of New England). One of the probable effects of the D'Ewart bill would have been the overgrazing of certain public lands which now give watershed protection.

4. WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

"Water resource development legislation enacted under the Eisenhower Administration already has ushered in one of the greatest water resource development programs this nation has ever seen."

On the contrary, water resource development has come to a virtual standstill through --

- * The failure of the Eisenhower Administration to ask/funds for a single major new multi-purpose water and power project since taking office.
- * The veto by President Eisenhower of the 1956 Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control bill.
- * The threatened refusal of the Administration to spend money appropriated by the Democratic 84th Congress in 1955 for 107 water projects.
- * The Administration's giveaway of precious water power sites such as Hells Canyon in the Northwest, for partial development by private utilities.
- * The Administration's "partnership" policy, whereby the taxpayers foot the bill for the non-revenue producing features of a water-power project, while a private utility installs the generators and takes over all the "money-making" features.

NATURAL RESOURCES (CONT'D)

5. FUTURE POWER DEVELOPMENT

The 1956 GOP Platform makes no mention of an accelerated Federal power generation program to meet the growing power needs of the Northwest and other areas."

THE 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges "the resumption of rapid and orderly multi-purpose river-basin development throughout the Nation...We will carry forward increased and full production of hydroelectric power on our rivers..."

6. MAINTAINING THE "PREFERENCE CLAUSE"

"In the marketing of Federally-produced power, we support preference to public bodies and cooperatives under the historic policy of Congress."

The Eisenhower Administration has waged a four-year war to destroy the Federal Power Act's "preference clause" by --

- (1) Cutting funds for transmission lines: eg.: The GOP 83rd Congress cut Southwest Power Administration funds by 95%, Bonneville's by 30%.
- (2) "Freezing out" REA coops by forcing them into 20-year contracts which will make it impossible for REA coops to meet growing power needs.
- (3) Allowing private power "toll gates" -- that is, giving all the power from a Federal dam to a private power company, which would then sell it to coops after exacting a "toll." Such a plan for the Clark Hill Dam in Georgia was so flagrant a violation of the "preference clause" that the "toll gate" provision was rescinded and the coops got their power -- but only after a three-year fight.

7. MAINTAINING A FEDERAL POWER "YARDSTICK"

No mention.

THE 1956 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM pledges to "preserve and strengthen the public power competitive yardstick in power developments under TVA, REA, Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville, Southeast and Southwest Power Administrations and other future projects..."

8. NATIONAL PARKS

"[The Eisenhower Administration] reversed the 15-year trend of neglect of our national parks..."

No such neglect existed. The Truman Administration in 8 years opened up 27 new National Parks and other U.S. recreation areas, in sharp contrast to the Eisenhower Administration, which has begun development of only 4 new sites since 1953.

...by launching the 10-year \$785,000,000 Mission 66 parks improvement program."

The Administration's 1956 budget request for "Mission 66" was only \$11 million -- a little more than 1% of the amount mentioned by the GOP for the entire project, and hardly enough to get the project out of the planning stage.

NATURAL RESOURCES (CONT'D)9. FLOOD CONTROL PLANNING

"...authorized planning surveys and construction of more than 200 navigation, flood-control, beach erosion, river and harbor, reclamation and watershed projects throughout the nation..."

President Eisenhower's veto of the \$1.6 billion bill this year (8/10/56) halted this program dead in its tracks. President Eisenhower declared that many of the projects had not been properly planned, despite the fact that the Chief of Army Engineers had told Senate hearings that each of the projects in the bill had been approved.

10. FLOOD PREVENTION

"[The Eisenhower Administration has achieved] small watershed protection and flood prevention under local control..."

The first Eisenhower budget cut flood prevention funds by 55%, slowing, halting, or eliminating work on 18 watershed projects. Ike's second budget cut flood prevention funds an additional 18 per cent.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

1. PRE-KOREA PREPAREDNESS

"The lesson of that [Korean] War and our lack of preparedness which brought it about will not be forgotten. Such mistakes must not be forgotten."

If our pre-Korea defense levels were a "mistake", then General Eisenhower must share full responsibility for that "mistake" for on March 29, 1950 -- less than three months before the Communists attacked in Korea, he told Congress, "I have strongly urged that \$15 billion for defense not be exceeded." He expressed his belief that we could "work out an effective defense at that level."

2. THE STATUS OF U. S. DEFENSES

"We have the strongest striking force in the world...which includes..."

A. A jet-powered, long-range strategic air force and a tactical air force...with a striking capability superior to any other...

Air Force Vice Chief of Staff White has said (2/29/56) that "in airplane after airplane they [the Communists] are approaching us in quality and surpassing us in quantity", and Air Force Chief of Staff Twining told a Senate Committee (2/21/56) that "It is in quality that we have been able to stay ahead. However, the Soviets are now closing the quality gap."

B. The most effective guided and ballistic missiles;

Russia has already tested an 800-mile guided missile; the maximum range of our Redstone missile is 200 miles; it is reliably reported that Russia will test a 1500-mile missile by the end of the year; the U. S. has only recently launched a crash program to catch up with the Russians in long-range missile development, but according to the former Assistant Secretary of Defense, Trevor Gardner, the program is bogged down in Administrative red tape. (New York Times, 2/5/56; Look Magazine, 5/15/56; Collier's, 3/16/56).

C. A Modern Navy with a powerful naval aircraft arm prepared to keep the sea lanes open to meet any assignment.

Vice Admiral Robert P. Briscoe, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, says Russian Navy will surpass ours by 1958 unless we embark on an elaborate building program. (New York Times, 9/13/54.)

D. An Army whose mobility and unit fire power are without equal;

General Ridgway says that at the time of his resignation as Army Chief of Staff "no adequate 'mobile ready force'" was in being. (General Ridgway - Saturday Evening Post, 1/21/56).

E. Bases, strategically dispersed at home and around the world, essential to all these operations.

Our military bases at home are over-crowded and insufficient in numbers according to several Generals who testified before the Senate Sub-Committee of the Air Force. Our military bases abroad are being threatened by political opposition within the countries where they are located. Pentagon officers have expressed increasing concern over this situation. (General Curtis LeMay - Senate Air Power hearings, p. 105, New York Times, 5/29/56).

3. MAINTAINING THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMED FORCES

"We will maintain and improve the effective strength and state of readiness of all these armed forces."

This is just what the Republicans said in 1952 --

- yet since taking office they have --
- Cut the Air Force by \$5 billion in 1953, thus delaying Air Force development by 2 years.
- Cut Army manpower 29%, Navy manpower 6%, Marine Corps manpower 14%.

1956 GOP PLATFORM

ANALYSIS

GOVERNMENT WORKERS

1. MERIT SYSTEM IN CIVIL SERVICE

"We will vigorously promote, as we have in the past, a non-political career service under the merit system. . ."

The Eisenhower Administration is still operating under a White House directive instructing agency heads to clear jobs and promotions formerly under the merit system with the GOP National Committee. It has also taken high-level career jobs out of the civil service and into politics.

2. PAY INCREASES

"Many gains in this field, notably pay increases and a host of new benefits, have been achieved in their (civil servants') behalf."

The Eisenhower Administration opposed pay increases designed to meet the increased cost of living for federal employees; made them settle for smaller increases. President Eisenhower vetoed the two pay increase bills. Finally, pay increase bills were passed by Democrats, over the opposition of Republicans.

* * * * *

1956 GOP PLATFORM

- 1 -

ANALYSIS

AGRICULTURE

1. GOP PLEDGE TO CONTINUE FLEXIBLE SUPPORTS

"The Republican Party is pledged...to provide [flexible] price supports as in the Agricultural Act of 1954..."

This is in sharp contrast to the 1956 Democratic Platform, which pledges, "supports on basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity..."

2. THE GOP "OBJECTIVE" OF FULL PARITY

"Our objective is markets which return full parity to our farm and ranch people when they sell their products."

This is exactly what they promised in their 1952 Platform when they said, "We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place."

Despite this pledge, parity has been BELOW 100% every year since the GOP took office. In contrast, parity was ABOVE 100% during every post-war Democratic year.

3. THE FARMER'S "FAIR SHARE"

"The Republican Party will continue to move boldly to help the farmer obtain his full share of the rewards of good business and good government."

The GOP farm record shows that since 1952:

FARM INCOME	DOWN \$3.7 billion
FARM PRICES	DOWN 18 per cent
PARITY RATIO	as low as 80%
FARMER'S SHARE OF HOUSEWIFE'S DOLLAR . .	DOWN 13 per cent
FARM MORTGAGE DEBT . .	UP \$2.4 billion
AVERAGE PER-PERSON FARMER'S INCOME . . .	DOWN TO ONLY \$860

4. ALLEGED IMPROVEMENT IN FARM PRICES

"We are gratified by the improvement this year in farm prices and income as a result of our policies."

1. The seasonal farm price increases of early 1956 stopped on June 15; farm prices have fallen slightly since.
2. Farm income actually FELL \$200 million (on an annual basis) from the first to the second three months of 1956.
3. Farm income in the first six months of 1956 is running \$600 million (on an annual basis) below the first half of 1955.

5. GOP MANAGEMENT OF FARM SURPLUSES

"[Democratic farm laws] carried a built-in mechanism for the accumulation of...[farm] surpluses...[Under laws sponsored by the Republican Administration, almost \$7 billion in price-depressing surplus farm products have been moved into use...]"

The exact opposite is true. Surpluses were kept comparatively low under the Democrats, have skyrocketed under the Republicans. In December, 1952 (when the Democrats left office), the value of Government inventories was \$1.052. In December, 1955, it was \$6.082 billion.

AGRICULTURE (CONT'D)

6. THE SOIL BANK

The GOP Administration resisted Democratic soil bank plans for two years! In 1954, Benson called the plan "unworkable" (1/28/54) and in 1955 said it would not be "effective" (9/30/55). Not until election year did the GOP reverse itself and adopt the Democratic proposal.

NOTE: Even now, the GOP is bungling soil bank operation, confusing farmers with constant rule changes, and running the program with inexperienced political patronage workers instead of farmer-elected committees.

"Our Republican administration fostered a constructive soil bank program... The Democratic Party tactics of obstruction and delay may have prevented our farm families from receiving the full benefits of this program in 1956."

"Agriculture is successfully making the transition from war-time to peace-time markets with less disruption than at any time after a great war."

7. AGRICULTURE'S "SUCCESSFUL" WAR-TO-PEACE TRANSITION

The falsity of this statement can be seen by comparing the post World War II period, under the Democrats, to the last three years under the GOP!

PARITY RATIO UNDER DEMOCRATS UNDER REPUBLICANS

1945 - 109%	1945 - 92%
1946 - 113%	1946 - 89%
1947 - 115%	1947 - 87%
1948 - 110%	1948 - 84%

8. FARMERS GAS TAX EXEMPTION

Democrats pressed for this program in 1955, were rebuffed by the Eisenhower Administration (Cong. Rec., 1/30/56, p. 1374). Then in election year Mr. Eisenhower reversed himself and adopted the plan as his own.

9. SOIL CONSERVATION

- * Cut Soil Conservation Service funds by \$12 million!
- * Wrecked SCS by wiping out 7 regional offices, breaking up teams of experts!
- * Cut Flood Prevention funds 55% in his first budget, slowing or eliminating 18 projects.

10. CROP INSURANCE

The GOP withdrew the crop insurance program from counties in dust bowl areas in both 1955 and 1956, cut the number of insured crops from 29 to 26, and replaced farmer-elected committees with Federal employees who now run the program.

"...The Republican Party is pledged... to encourage voluntary self-supporting Federal crop insurance!

"...The Republican Party is pledged... to safeguard our precious soil and water resources for generations yet unborn!

"We initiated action to refund the farmers \$60 million annually in taxes on gasoline used in machinery on the farm."

1956 GOP PLATFORM

ANALYSIS

AGRICULTURE (CONT'D)

11. SCHOOL MILK

"...The Republican Party is pledged...To continue and expand the Republican-sponsored school milk program, to encourage further use of the school lunch program now benefitting 11 million children..."

President Eisenhower's enthusiasm for the milk program was so low that in 1954, he used only \$17 million of the \$50 million Congress gave him for the program. Moreover, this is not a "Republican-sponsored" program. It was started under the Democrats 21 years ago.

12. SUPPORTS FOR PERISHABLES

"...The Republican Party is pledged...To provide constructive assistance by effective purchase and donation to ease temporary market surpluses, especially for the producers of perishable farm products;

Such a program is a poor substitute for direct supports to producers of perishables (which the Eisenhower Administration has refused to give). It was tried in 1954 for beef and 1955 for pork, but because the Administration refused to require meat packers to pay any set price to farmers and ranchers, most of the profits went to middlemen, while farmers' prices continued to drop.

13. FARMER COOPERATIVES

"...The Republican Party is pledged...To give full support to farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives;

Benson has abandoned the Truman-created Cooperative Advisory Committee, and has created no group to replace it. And in his first press conference, Benson failed to defend coops against the threat of punitive taxes on distributed earnings.

14. FARM CREDIT

"...The Republican Party is pledged...To encourage and assist adequate private cooperative sources of credit, to provide supplemental credit through the Farmers Home Administration where needed, with an understanding of the human and economic programs of farmers and ranchers;

The Eisenhower Administration has done the following things to make farm credit tighter:

- * Increased private farm interest rates 44% since 1952.
- * Boosted FHA rates from 3 to 5% without announcing it publicly. NOTE: The Democratic 84th Congress reversed this action.
- * Repeatedly cut FHA loan funds. Ike's 1956 budget was \$31 million under the last Truman budget.

15. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"...The Republican Party is pledged...To establish an effective, new research program, fully and completely implemented to find and vigorously promote new uses for farm crops... To further help...provide needed research..."

But the GOP record shows:

- * A \$250,000 cut by the GOP 83rd Congress under the last Truman budget request for funds to find new uses for surplus farm crops;
- * A cut of \$2,347,000 below Democratic levels in funds for the Agriculture Research Administration, the agency responsible for general research.

AGRICULTURE (CONT'D)

16. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

"...The Republican Party is pledged...To expand rural electrification through REA loans for generation and transmission, and to expand rural communication facilities;"

The Eisenhower Administration has taken these actions to weaken REA coops:

- * Cut budgets for REA drastically: Ike's 1954 and 1955 budgets cut REA loan funds for power to 42% below Democratic levels, and telephone loan funds 14% below the last Truman budget.
- * Violated the 50-year-old "preference clause" which gives coops and PUDs first call on Federally-generated power.
- * Cut funds for transmission lines, thus making it impossible for coops to get the power guaranteed them by law.
- * Tried to force higher REA rates in order to destroy the public power "yardstick."
- * "Froze out" future REA expansion by forcing through 20-year contracts.
- * Threatened coops: "Ancher Nelsen, Republican REA Administrator, threatened the power supply of rural electric cooperatives here last week in an attempt to block criticism of Administration power policies." --Nashville Tennessean, 1/29/56.

SEP 9 8 17 1956

WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS **MDV** CHARGE TO **Int Bro of Teamsters**

July 18, 1956
ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
National Democratic
Convention
x Grinstein, Jerry

Mr. Andy Frain
1819 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Per telephone conversation of July 17, I have advised Jerry Grinstein to present letter of introduction to you approximately one week prior to the opening of the Democratic Convention Chicago. Jerry interested in being usher. You advised you could use him.

RECEIVED
Dave Beck

DB:b

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD
240-6 1-55

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓

National Democratic
Convention
X Grinstein, Jerry

July 17, 1956

Mrs. Alexander Grinstein
2838 Cascade Avenue
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Marion:

Mr. Beck asked me to call Andy Frain in Chicago, Illinois and talk with him about putting Jerry on as an usher at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago.

I have just talked with Mr. Frain, as he said he would be happy to put Jerry on.

The convention starts on August 13, 1956 and will probably run four or five days. Mr. Frain would like to have Jerry report about a week before the convention so that he can be fitted for a uniform and go through the training required of all ushers.

Enclosed is a letter to Mr. Frain from Mr. Beck. When Jerry gets to Chicago - have him go to 1819 West Madison Street and present this letter to Mr. Frain. I am sure everything is in order and that there will be no 'hitches' - but if there should be, have Jerry call me collect and I will then put in another long distance call to Mr. Frain. The enclosed letter however, should take care of everything.

This will be a wonderful opportunity for Jerry and I know he will thoroughly enjoy this experience. He will be seeing history in the making.

My fond personal regards to you Marion, and if I can do anything further, do not hesitate to call on me.

Berniece Heffner
25 Louisiana Ave., N W
Washington, D. C.

Phone: Starling 3-0525 (switchboard)
Sterling 3-3651 (private line)

July 17, 1956

Mr. Andy Frain
1819 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Andy:

The bearer of this letter, Jerry Grinstein
3038 Cascadia Avenue, Seattle, Washington, is the
young man I spoke to you about putting on as an usher
during the National Democratic Convention in Chicago,
and you advised that you would be glad to take care of
him.

Please note the attached letter and statement from
Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National
Committee. Will you please advise your cooperation
in this, as Jerry is the son of my close personal friend
Dr. Alexander Grinstein of Seattle.

With warm personal regards, I am

Dave Beck

DB:ja
aw

DB:b

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Democratic National
Committee

Inter-Office Communication

From the Office of the General President

Date November 15, 1950

To E. T. Cheyfitz

Subject

Please note the attached letter and statement from Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Will you please give me your ideas in this regard so that I may reply to Mr. Butler's letter.

Dava Beck

DB:ja
aw

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PAUL M. BUTLER
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

August 31, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Democratic National
Committee
X

Mr. Einar Mohn
25 Taylor Street, # 300
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Mohn:

Most of our good friends in the Democratic Party hear from the Chairman only when an appeal for financial help is being made. Just to be different and to be sure that I have the benefit of your advice and counsel, I am writing to you now only to invite your comments and suggestions in preparation for the 1956 campaign and any criticism which you may have of our activities here since January 1.

We need the help of every member of our great Party if we are to be victorious next year. I know of your great interest and loyalty of the past. I count on your team spirit and your support of all of us here at the National Committee.

Please let me hear from you about your ideas for Operation Victory in '56.

Cordially,

Paul M. Butler
Paul M. Butler

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Democratic National
Committee

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STANLEY WOODWARD
TREASURER

November 12, 1954

Dear Mr. Mohn:

Now that the detailed election returns have come in from most States, it is clear that there has been a tremendous Democratic sweep.

Not only did we recapture both houses of Congress but we made even more spectacular progress in contests for State and local offices.

Two years ago we had only three Democratic governors outside the South and border states. Since then, we have captured New Jersey, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Minnesota, without losing a single one. This is the strongest gubernatorial line-up the Democrats have presented since the 1930's. We have elected extraordinarily able Democrats who will make a great record in discharging their responsibilities. This lays a firm foundation for a Presidential victory in 1956.

In addition, we have captured one or both houses in a number of State legislatures and swept many counties which we have not controlled for 15 to 20 years. The future looks bright indeed for our Party.

All of this has been accomplished with only a relatively small deficit in our National treasury compared to that of 1952. This debt could have been avoided had we not chosen to turn over many of our contributions to Senatorial and Congressional candidates. The wisdom of such action is now apparent, but it does leave us with a deficit of approximately \$55,000.

So, the big job immediately ahead of us is to clear our books of all remaining unpaid bills. Our objective is to achieve this goal by December 3rd, when the Democratic National Committee will begin a two day conference in New Orleans. Your invitation to this meeting has been mailed to you separately.

I recognize that you may have contributed to local campaigns in your own State, but if you can find it possible to make a contribution to the Democratic National Committee at this time, you will help us to clear our books

-2-

and face the important years of 1955 and 1956 free of debt. I am confident that with your assistance and that of others of like mind, our Party will be in a sound position not only politically -- but also financially -- with a steadily improving cash balance that will enable us to avoid a desperate 11th hour scramble for funds in the fall of 1956.

There is enclosed a self-addressed return envelope.

Please do what you can today!

Sincerely,

Stanley Woodward

Stanley Woodward

Mr. Einar Mohn
25 Taylor Street
San Francisco, California

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JAN 11 1956
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RECEIVED

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

*Democratic National
Committee*

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

November 5, 1954

STEPHEN A. MITCHELL
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Teamsters Union
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Beck:

It is now time for all good Democrats to celebrate -- to meet newly-elected Senators, Congressmen, Governors and other Party leaders, to prepare to meet the Party's added responsibilities in the new Congress and the States -- and to plan ahead for the 1956 Democratic Convention. We have planned all these important and pleasant events at New Orleans on December 3 and 4, 1954. The climax of this two-day Conference will be a Victory Dinner with Adlai E. Stevenson as principal speaker. We want you to attend and will appreciate your reply on the enclosed card so that we can make proper preparations. We are confident there will be a large attendance from all parts of the country. This may well be the most important National gathering of Democratic leaders prior to the 1956 Convention. Please notify us VERY PROMPTLY that you plan to attend.

In accordance with custom, contributors on this occasion may designate one guest at the dinner for each \$100 contribution. Your contribution will help carry on the important work of the Committee in aid of the Democratic Members of Congress and in preparing for the 1956 Convention.

This two-day program will include a meeting of the Democratic National Committee, a meeting of the new Advisory Committee on Rules for the 1956 Convention, and opportunities for important political discussions with leaders and new members of the Congress, and with Democratic Governors and other State officials and leaders. It will be a splendid opportunity to visit and celebrate with old political friends and to meet many new leaders who are helping to build the Party all over the country. Furthermore, thanks to the cordial invitation of our Louisiana leaders and friends, we will also enjoy the many pleasures of visiting in the charming City of New Orleans during a very pleasant time of the year.

This Conference should be one of the most productive and pleasant events in the history our Party is writing of service to our country through unity, political responsibility and of high purpose.

We very much hope to hear from you by return mail, since our time is short.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Mitchell

Stephen A. Mitchell

*Resolving
Regatta 11/17
amw*

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

DEMOCRATIC NATION -

1001 CONNECTICUT, X
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

STANLEY WOODWARD
TREASURER

October 11, 1954

Mr. Einar Mohn
25 Taylor Street, #300
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Mohn:

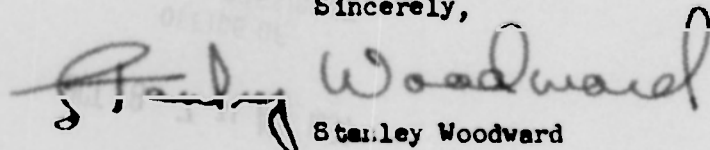
Steve Mitchell tells me that he wrote you recently with the hope that you could make a contribution to the Democratic National Committee. As we have not heard from you, I am addressing this note to you.

From surveys made we know that we can win both the House of Representatives and the Senate. However, we are seriously handicapped at this point in our efforts by a lack of money. Unless we can provide some financial support to candidates and engage at least a minimum of TV and radio time and newspaper advertising, we are going to risk losing this election.

We will deeply appreciate your earnest consideration of the Party's need and any contribution you may be able to make to the Democratic National Committee.

With warm regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,


Stanley Woodward

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STEPHEN A. MITCHELL
CHAIRMAN

September 18, 1954

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

Mr. Einar Mohn
25 Taylor Street, #300
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Mohn:

I am confident that you are as happy as I am over our Democratic victory in Maine. The trend in Maine -- plus reports we have from other states -- provides evidence of the latent Democratic strength all over the Nation. It also has triggered feverish Republican activity.

I think it is clear that we have an advantage on the issues. But the outcome of the campaign to elect a Democratic Congress in 1954 will not hinge on the issues alone. It will be affected, as our experience in Maine proves, by the ability of our Party to provide Democratic candidates with adequate campaign support and financial assistance.

GOP candidates for the Senate and House are promised a \$3,800,000 war-chest by the Republican National Committee, and this will be augmented by huge sums spent locally on press, radio and television publicity.

We cannot hope to match such extravagant spending, and I doubt that it could be wise to try. But the quality of our Democratic candidates does challenge us to provide their basic support. To do this, you of course know that we must meet a payroll; we must distribute campaign literature; we must meet financial needs of the individual candidates as determined by the Senate and House campaign committees; and we must support a speakers' bureau, a women's division, and an absentee voters' bureau. Finally, we must buy at least a minimum of radio and TV time -- which comes high -- if we are to avoid being swamped by a Republican barrage.

To help us meet these needs, I am asking you as a contributor to invest again in the Democratic Party. The returns, as you watch them on November 2, will justify your investment. If you wish to earmark part or all of your check for a particular candidate, I shall see that your contribution is forwarded promptly in your name. Moreover, I shall see that your state, or any state you designate, is given credit for your contribution.

RECEIVED

I earnestly believe that we have within our grasp the greatest Democratic victory since 1936, but we could lose it for lack of money. I know that the success of the Democratic Party is close to your heart, and I am sure you will want to help us win!

I should be glad to have you telephone, or come in to see me, whenever you are in Washington.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Mitchell
Stephen A. Mitchell

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

25 MAY 8 12 PM 1941

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Democratic National
Committee
X

October 4, 1954

Mr. Roger Kent, Chairman
Century Club
6th Floor
212 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

I am returning the pledge card in connection with the
Adlai Stevenson Dinner. For the past eighteen months
I have been a resident here and suggest that your
mailing list be corrected so as to show my present
business address as indicated above.

Yours very truly,

Einar O. Mohn, Assistant to
the General President.

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enc.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STEPHEN A. MITCHELL
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

September 30, 1954

Mr. Elmer Mohn
25 Taylor Street
#300
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Mohn:

You undoubtedly know that Adlai Stevenson will deliver a major address in San Francisco October 16th at a Democratic Rally in the Civic Auditorium.

Prior to the Rally, the Democratic National Committee in Washington, in cooperation with the Century Club of Northern California, will hold a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, in honor of Governor Stevenson. Contributors will be given the opportunity to designate an invitee to the dinner for each \$100.00 contribution.

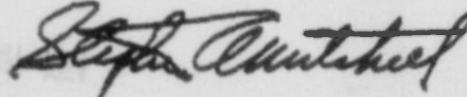
It is necessary that we call upon our faithful friends in California who are in a position to aid us financially. Any contribution made to this fund-raising dinner will be considered a contribution to the Democratic National Committee in Washington, and will appear in our records as such.

A victory in the important State of California is vital to the people of your State and to Democrats throughout the Nation. The Democratic National Committee is extending every reasonable effort to assist in bringing this about.

You have been most generous in the past. May we count on you again to help win November 2nd.

We are enclosing a contribution blank and addressed pre-paid envelope for your convenience. Please make your check payable to the Century Club.

Sincerely,



Stephen A. Mitchell

PLEASE RETAIN ENCLOSED ENVELOPE
FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

STEPHEN A. MITCHELL
Chairman

DOROTHY VREDENBURGH
Secretary

STANLEY WOODWARD
Treasurer

Democratic National Committee

Conference and Dinner Committee

Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana
September 17 and 18

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Democratic National
Committee

TELEPHONE
Melrose 5-7672

Co-Chairmen
Dinner Committee

ROBERT O'NEAL
Max GAVVINS L. McFARLAND

August 26, 1954

Dear Mr. Beck:

September 17th and 18th are two very important days for the Democratic Party. On those days faithful supporters of the Party from every State in the Union will gather at Indianapolis, Indiana, to discuss problems facing us and map plans for the remaining weeks of the campaign -- a campaign that must result in victory for the Democrats.

The country needs a Democratic Congress! We need your help not only to elect a Democratic Congress but State and County officers as well.

The Democratic members in this session of Congress have written a brilliant record of service to all the people. They consistently supported programs that were in the public interest and opposed programs which were not in the public interest. But because they were the minority they were often outvoted. With our Party in the majority we can enact a program beneficial to the whole country -- and commensurate with our responsibilities of leadership abroad -- and thereby pave the way for electing a Democratic President in 1956.

The plans for these two days are similar to those of our Chicago meeting held last September. This will bring at least two full days of national attention on our Party and its program.

We plan a series of panel discussions of major issues and a meeting of the Democratic National Committee. These gatherings and our headquarters will be in the Claypool Hotel. The climax will be the dinner on the evening of the 18th, at the Murat Shrine Temple, with Governor Stevenson among the speakers. President Truman plans to attend, providing his health permits.

You are, of course, familiar with the needs of the National Committee for funds to successfully carry out a winning campaign. All persons contributing \$100 or more will be invited as guests of the National Committee for the dinner. A reservation card is enclosed for your convenience. We hope you and a group of your friends can join us during the two days and for the dinner. Please mail your check early. THIS WILL BE THE LAST DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE FUND RAISING DINNER PRIOR TO THE ELECTION.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen A. Mitchell
Stephen A. Mitchell, Chairman

Stanley Woodward
Stanley Woodward, Treasurer

Dinner ★ September 18 ★ Murat Shrine Temple, Indianapolis, Indiana

Democratic National Committee Dinner
SEPTEMBER 18, 1954, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

*(One complimentary ticket issued to each person contributing \$100.00 to the
Democratic National Committee)*

Attached is my check in the amount of \$..... as a contribution to
the Democratic National Committee.

I (accept) (decline) your invitation for dinner on September 18 at the Murat Shrine
Temple.

I would also appreciate your making reservations for my guests as listed on reverse side.

DATE

ADDRESS

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Democratic National
Committee

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STEPHEN A. MITCHELL
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

February 4, 1954

Honorable Dave Beck
Teamsters Union
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Beck:

The Florida Congressional Delegation and the Florida Democratic State Committee have invited the Democratic National Committee to hold its Southern Conference and Dinner at Miami Beach. The Committee has been pleased to accept. The Co-Chairman of the Dinner Committee will be Congressman Bill Lantaff and Mr. Dan Mahoney of Miami. The Conference and Dinner will be held on Saturday, March 6, at the Miami Beach Auditorium. I know you will be pleased to know that Governor Stevenson will be the principal speaker at the Dinner that evening. It is expected that Senator Richard Russell and Congressman Sam Rayburn will take prominent parts in the proceedings should their Congressional duties permit. We also hope that you will be able to arrange your schedule so that you can join other Democratic leaders on this occasion.

There will be interesting panel discussions on current issues. Also the meeting will provide an opportunity to greet old and new friends and join in discussions of important policy matters.

As we all realize, the November elections will be the most crucial to the country and to the Democratic Party that we have faced in recent years. Your counsel and help is vitally needed if we are to win control of the Congress this year, and return Democrats to the Chairmanships of the Committees. The National Committee plays a most important part in this effort. Funds are necessary to finance this campaign. All contributors of \$100.00 or more will be invited to attend the Dinner as guests of the National Committee.

Your check should be made payable to the Democratic National Committee and sent to Mr. Dan Mahoney, Miami Beach Auditorium, Miami Beach, Florida. The enclosed reservation forms are for your convenience. Please return these promptly.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Mitchell
Stephen A. Mitchell

MAILED
FEB 10 1954

Democratic National Committee Dinner
MARCH 6, 1954. MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

*(One complimentary ticket issued to each person contributing \$100.00 to the
Democratic National Committee)*

Attached is my check in the amount of \$ _____ as a contribution
to the Democratic National Committee.

I (accept) (decline) your invitation for dinner on March 6 at the Miami Beach
Auditorium.

I would also appreciate your making reservations for my guests as listed on reverse
side.

DATE



ADDRESS